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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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BULLETIN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE
BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

NO. 1
Revised, 1916

Laws of Wisconsin

RELATING TO

Industrial Education


COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE STATE BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

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MADISON

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1916



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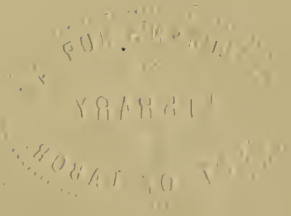


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin has been compiled with the intention of gathering together the laws on, or related to, the industrial education of persons over fourteen years of age, who for various reasons are not pupils in the established public schools of the state. After the age of fourteen years a large number of children leave the schools and enter employment of some sort, and their education heretofore has been, of necessity, limited.

Chapter II contains the laws known as the Laws on Industrial Education. For the most part these were enacted by the legislature of 1911 but were later revised and enlarged by the legislatures of 1913 and 1915. They are designed to provide such educational opportunities as will tend to make better and more efficient workmen of untrained employees. This chapter constitutes the most important section of this bulletin.

Chapter III contains the laws relating to the required attendance at school of minors between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. The laws making provision for the schooling of those minors who are at work, are here given, as well as the laws governing truancy. According to the law apprentices under eighteen years of age are required to attend school five hours a week or the equivalent thereof, and the making of the apprenticeship contract is supervised by the Industrial Commission of the state. They are thus considered wards of the Industrial Commission. The commission turns them over to the State Board of Industrial Education, which body, with the State Department of Public Instruction, through the administration of the local boards of industrial education, gives them the part-time school training required by law. This chapter also contains the laws on enforcement.

There have been enacted at various times other laws which relate to Industrial Education. These are given in Chapter IV of this bulletin. They cover the relation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to industrial education, the establishment of educational extension and correspondence teaching, the authorization of the establishment of city technical and trade schools, and the special use of existing school buildings and grounds for vocational education. This bulletin does not cover the laws governing the Platteville Mining Trades School, nor those relating to agricultural education.

The endeavor has been made to arrange these laws in a convenient manner and make them readily useful in the determination of any questions which may arise in connection with them. They are well indexed and a complete list of them is given in the appendix. The bulletin will be a valuable and authoritative handbook for those interested in industrial education in Wisconsin.

CHAPTER II

LAWS ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

A.—STATE BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

SECTION 553p—1. 1. There is hereby created a state board of industrial education to be appointed by the governor. The board shall consist of six appointive members, three of whom shall be employers of labor and three of whom shall be skilled employees. The state superintendent of education and the dean of the extension department and the dean of the college of engineering of the University of Wisconsin shall be ex officio members of this board.

**Organization
of
state board**

2. Each appointive member shall hold office for two years. In the first appointments the governor shall designate three members to serve for one year and three members to serve for two years from the first day of July of the year in which the appointments are made. All appointments thereafter shall be for two years except appointments to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired portion of the term.

**Appointment
and
term of office**

3. Said board: (1) Shall have control over all state aid given under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive; (2) shall meet quarterly and at such other times as may be found necessary; (3) shall report biennially; (4) may employ assistants for the development of the work of industrial education and all accounts for such salaries shall be certified by the secretary of said board to the secretary of state. In the performance of the duties prescribed by the board, the state superintendent of public instruction shall be the executive officer of the board in directing the activities of the assistants provided for in this act, and they shall report to him and to the board in such manner and at such times as he may direct or the board may order.

**Powers and
duties**

SECTION 553p—2. 1. The state superintendent of education shall appoint an assistant in the department of public instruction to be known as the assistant for industrial education. He shall with the advice, consent and direction of the state superintendent of education have general supervision over the public industrial schools and over all public evening schools, continuation schools and commercial schools created under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive. The laws relating to agricultural schools and the Platteville mining trade school shall remain unaffected by said sections.

**Assistant for
industrial
education**

2. [Repealed by 1913 chap. 772, section 115.]

3. The state superintendent of education shall have in addition to the assistant for industrial education such other assistants as he shall deem necessary for work in the same general field.

**Additional
assistants**

4. All positions except that of assistant for industrial education shall **Civil service** be filled by civil service examination, as provided by **appointments** sections 990—1 to 990—32, inclusive.

B.—LOCAL BOARDS OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

SECTION 553p—3. 1. In every town or village or city of over five thousand inhabitants there shall be, and in towns, cities and villages of less than five thousand inhabitants there may be a local **Location and purpose** board of industrial education, whose duty it shall be to establish, foster and maintain schools for instruction in trades and industries, commerce and household arts in part-time-day, all-day and evening classes and such other branches as are enumerated in subsection 1 of section 553p—5 of the statutes. Said board may take over and maintain in the manner provided in sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, any existing schools of similar nature.

2. Such board shall consist of the city superintendent of schools ex officio or the principal of the high school ex officio, if there be no city superintendent, of the president or chairman of the local **Personnel of local board** board charged with the supervision of the schools in case there be neither of the above mentioned officers, and four other members, two employers and two employes, who shall be appointed by the local board charged with the supervision of the schools and who shall serve without pay.

3. The term of the appointive members of the local boards of industrial education shall be two years from the first of January of the year in which they are appointed; provided, however, that in the first **Appointment, and term of office** appointment two members shall be appointed who are to serve for only one year from the first of January of the year in which they are appointed. All subsequent appointments shall be for two years, except appointments to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired portion of the term.

4. The local board of industrial education shall elect its officers from its membership, a chairman and a secretary. The local boards of industrial **Organization and powers** education, with the co-operation of the state board of industrial education, shall have general supervision of the instruction in the local schools created under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive.

5. No state aid shall be granted to schools created under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, without the approval of the local board of industrial education. No money appropriated by the **Must approve state aid** city, town or village for these schools shall be spent without the approval of the local board of industrial education.

6. The teachers in the schools created under sections 553p—1 to 553p-15, inclusive, shall be employed and their qualifications determined by the local board of industrial educa- **To employ teachers** tion.

7. This board shall have power to purchase all machinery, tools and supplies, and purchase or lease suitable grounds or build- **Purchasing power** ings for the use of the schools under its supervision. Existing school buildings and equipment shall be used as far as practicable.

8. The board is empowered to make contracts with the extension division of the University of Wisconsin to give instruction in such branches as the department may offer, when in the judgment of the local board such instruction can be secured to better advantage than by local provision.

Contracts with Extension Division

9. Whenever twenty-five persons qualified to attend an industrial, commercial, continuation or evening school file a petition therefor with the local board of industrial education the board shall establish such school or schools or provide other facilities as authorized in sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive.

Must supply demand

SECTION 553p—4. 1. The local board of industrial education of every city, village or town shall report to the common council, or village or town clerk at or before the first day of September in each year, the amount of money required for the next fiscal year for the support of all the schools established or to be established under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, in said city, village or town, and for the purchase of necessary additions to school sites, fixtures and supplies.

To make budget estimate

2. There shall be levied and collected in every city, village or town, subject to taxation under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, a tax upon all taxable property in said city, village or town, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected by law, which together with the other funds provided by law and placed at the disposal of said city, village or town for the same purpose, shall be equal to the amount of money so required by said local board of industrial education for the purposes of said sections.

Tax levy

3. The rate of tax levied for the purposes of sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, in any town, village or city shall not in any one year exceed one-half mill for the maintenance of all schools created under said sections.

Rate of tax levy

4. The said taxes for the purpose named in this section shall be in addition to all other special and general taxes levied for town, village or city purposes and shall be for the use and support of schools established under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive.

Exclusive use of fund

5. The treasurer of the town, village or city shall keep such money separate from all other money, to be used exclusively for the purpose of industrial education as provided in sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive. All moneys appropriated and expended under said sections shall be expended by the local board of industrial education and shall be paid by the town, village or city treasurer on orders issued by said board and signed by its president and secretary.

Disbursed by local board only

6. All moneys received by said board shall be paid to the town, village or city treasurer for the fund of the local board of industrial education.

Income

SECTION 553p—5. 1. The courses of study in these schools shall be approved by the state superintendent of education and the state board of industrial education, and shall include English, citizenship, sanitation and hygiene and the use of safety devices, and such other branches as the state superintendent and the state board of industrial education shall approve.

Courses of study

2. The local board of industrial education may allow pupils attending any school established under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, who have had courses equivalent to any of those offered, to substitute other work therefor.

SECTION 553p—6. 1. Not more than twenty thousand dollars for any one city of the first class, nor more than ten thousand dollars for any other one city, town or village shall be appropriated from the state funds for the purposes of sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, in any one year.

**Maximum
state aid**

2. A school once granted state aid shall be entitled thereto as long as the character of its work meets with the approval of the state superintendent of education and the state board of industrial education.

**Title to
state aid**

3. The secretary of the local board of industrial education of each city, town or village in which such school or schools are maintained, shall on the first day of July in each year, report to the state superintendent of education the cost of maintaining the school, the character of the work done, the number, names and qualifications of the teachers employed, and such other information as may be required by the state superintendent of education.

**Report to
state super-
intendent**

4. If such report is satisfactory to the state superintendent of education and the state board of industrial education, and they are satisfied that the school or schools have been maintained in a satisfactory manner for not less than eight months during the year ending the thirtieth of the preceding June, the state superintendent of education shall make a certificate to that effect and file it with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall then draw a warrant payable to the treasurer of such city, town or village in which such industrial school is located, for a sum equal to one-half the amount actually expended for maintenance and salaries of teachers for instruction specified in subsection 1 of section 553p—3 of the statutes, but in no case shall the amount appropriated exceed twenty thousand dollars for any one city of the first class, nor more than ten thousand dollars for any other one city, town or village.

**Payment of
state aid**

5. If the appropriation provided for in section 172—49 of the statutes is not sufficient to pay the approved claims in any one year under the provisions of subsection 4 of this section, then the funds available shall be distributed among the towns, villages and cities entitled to aid in the proportion that the amount due any town, village or city, bears to the total amount of aid demanded in any one year by all the towns, villages and cities entitled to aid under the provisions of sections 553p—1 to 553p—9, inclusive, and 553p—15 of the statutes.

**Prorating
of state aid**

SECTION 553p—7. The schools established under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive, shall be open to all residents of the cities, towns and villages in which such schools are located, of fourteen years of age or over who are not by law required to attend other schools, and to all persons over fourteen years of age employed in said cities, towns or villages but who are residents of other municipalities maintaining industrial, continuation,

**Resident
pupil's
requirements**

commercial or evening schools; provided that no such person who is a resident of any municipality maintaining industrial, continuation or evening schools, shall be received in or admitted to classes in any such school in any other municipality, except upon presentation to the authorities of such school of the written approval of the local board of industrial education having charge of such school in the municipality wherein such person resides. Any city, town or village maintaining industrial schools as provided in sections 553p-1 to 553p-15, inclusive, that shall, as herein provided, admit to the privileges of such schools persons employed in such municipalities, but who are residents of other municipalities maintaining industrial schools, is empowered to collect tuition for the schooling of such nonresident persons, from the municipality in which the parents or guardians of such persons reside, in the same manner and at the same rate of tuition as is provided for the collection of tuition for nonresident pupils in section 553p-8. Any person over the age of fourteen who shall reside in any town, village or city not having an industrial school as provided in said sections, and who is otherwise qualified to pursue the course of study may with the approval of the local board of industrial education in any town, village or city having a school established under said sections, be allowed to attend any school under their supervision. Such persons shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as pupils of the school who are residents of the town, village or city in which the school is located.

SECTION 553p-8. The local board of industrial education is authorized to charge tuition fee for nonresident pupils not to exceed fifty cents per week. On or before the first day of July in each year the secretary of the local board of industrial education shall send a sworn statement to the clerk of the city, village or town from which any such person or persons may have been admitted. This statement shall set forth the residence, name, age and date of entrance to such school, and the number of weeks' attendance during the preceding year of each such person at the school. It shall show the amount of tuition which under the provisions of this act the town, city or village is entitled to receive on account of each and all such pupils' attendance. This statement shall be filed as a claim against the town, village or city where such pupil resides and allowed as other claims are allowed.

SECTION 553p-9. Students attending any school under sections 553p-1 to 553p-15, inclusive, may be required to pay for all material consumed by them in their work in such school at cost prices or in lieu thereof the school board may establish a fixed sum to be paid by each student in each course, which sum shall be sufficient to cover, as nearly as may be, the cost of the material to be consumed in such course; any manufactured articles made in such school and that may accumulate shall be disposed of at their market value at the discretion of the school board, and the proceeds shall be paid to the local treasurer for the fund of the local board of industrial education.

**Nonresident
pupils**

**Student
fees**

C.—TRUSTEES OF THE STOUT INSTITUTE

SECTION 553p-10. The state board of industrial education shall also constitute a body corporate under the name of the "Board of Trustees of

**Definition
of power
of board**

the Stout Institute," and shall possess all powers necessary or convenient to accomplish the objects and perform the duties prescribed by law. In such capacity, such board shall also employ such clerks and assistants as may be necessary to properly conduct its affairs. The state treasurer shall be ex officio treasurer of the board, but the board shall appoint a suitable person to receive fees or other moneys that may be due such board, to account therefor, and to pay such moneys, within one week of their receipt, to the state treasurer. Such payments shall be credited to Stout Institute.

SECTION 553p-11. Such board is authorized to accept free of cost to the state and to hold as a trustee for the state, the property of the Stout

**General
powers and
duties**

institute located at Menominee, Wisconsin, and to maintain such institute under the name of "The Stout Institute." Provided, that the trustees of said Stout Institute turn over to the state, within two months after the passage and publication of this act, said property free and clear of all incumbrances and debt, released from all claims or interest which the city of Menominee or the heirs of John H. Stout may have had in said property and having put the buildings in good condition, and having made such repairs as may be necessary before turning over said property. The board is also authorized to accept such other property or moneys as it may deem advisable to be accepted which can profitably be used by it in promoting the interests entrusted to it. Such board may purchase, have, hold, control, possess and enjoy, in trust, for the state, for educational purposes, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, of any nature, which may be necessary and required to accomplish the purposes and objects of the board, and may sell or dispose of any personal property when in its judgment it shall be for the interests of the state.

SECTION 553p-12. The purposes and objects of the institute shall be to instruct young persons in industrial arts and occupations and the

**Purpose of
institute**

theory and art of teaching such, and to give such instruction as will lead to a fair knowledge of the liberal arts, a just and seemly appreciation of the nobility and dignity of labor, and in general to promote diligence, economy, efficiency, honor and good citizenship.

SECTION 553p-13. The said board shall have power:

**Specified
powers and
duties**

(1) To make rules, regulations and by-laws for the government and management of the institute and the students therein, including the power to suspend or expel students for misconduct or other cause.

(2) To appoint a president of the institute and other officers, teachers and assistants, and to employ such other persons as may be required; to fix the salary of each person so appointed or employed and to prescribe their several duties; to remove at pleasure any president, other officer, teacher, assistant or person from any office or employment in connection with the institute.

(3) To purchase such supplies as may be necessary in the conduct of the institute and its various departments.

(4) To prescribe rules, regulations and terms for the admission and control of the students, to prescribe courses of study and methods and means of instruction, and to issue certificates or diplomas.

(5) To co-operate with other educational institutions and agencies in instruction and training, leading to efficiency in industrial arts and occupations.

SECTION 553p-14. [Repealed by 1913 c. 677s. 2] (See section 172-49, section 1.)

SECTION 553p-15. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with any provisions of this act are repealed in so far as they are inconsistent therewith.

**Relation
to other
statutes**

Provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere in any manner with trade schools established under sections 926-22 to 926-30, inclusive, and amendments thereof, unless the school board of any such city or school district shall by a majority vote adopt the provisions of sections 553p-1 to 553p-15, inclusive, and shall proceed in the manner provided for, for every town, village or city of over five thousand inhabitants, as provided in said sections.

D.—COMPENSATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

(a) Compensations

Of Appointive Members State Board of Industrial Education.

SECTION 170. 59. Each appointive member of the state board of industrial education shall receive a compensation of one hundred dollars per year and shall be entitled to receive actual and necessary traveling expenses. Such compensation and expenses shall be charged to the appropriation to the state board of industrial education.

Of Superintendent and Assistants for Industrial Education.

SECTION 170. 5. The state superintendent shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. The assistant state superintendent and the various assistants or inspectors, other than the assistants for industrial education, and other employes under the said superintendent shall receive such salary or compensation as shall be fixed by him. The assistants for industrial education shall receive such salary or compensation as shall be fixed by the superintendent with the approval of the state board of industrial education. The said superintendent, his assistants, inspectors and other subordinates shall receive their actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties. Such salaries, compensations and expenses shall be charged to the appropriation for the superintendent of public instruction.

Of Truant Officers.

SECTION 439cd. 1. Truant officers in cities of the first, second or third classes shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the boards of education of such cities or boards having similar powers.

**In larger
cities**

2. The chief of police and the police officers of cities of the fourth class may perform the duties of truant officers in addition to the other duties devolving upon them, and shall receive no extra or additional compensation therefor.

3. When the sheriff, undersheriff, and his deputies are acting as truant officers as provided herein, they shall be paid the same fees as provided for such officers in criminal actions brought under the laws of this state, and in counties where the sheriff and deputies are paid an annual salary they shall receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as truant officers, but no extra compensation shall be allowed.

(b) Appropriations

To State Board of Industrial Education.

SECTION 172—49. 1. There is annually appropriated on July first, to the state board of industrial education out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars, to carry into effect the provisions of sections 553p—1 and 553p—3 to 553p—9, inclusive, and section 553p—15. No part of this appropriation shall be available as state aid to continuation schools for the school year ending June 30, 1913.

[Balance of section relates to Stout Institute specific appropriations.]

SECTION 553l—1. No state aid shall be granted to any school for instruction given in agriculture, domestic economy, manual training or industrial branches, unless the salary paid to every teacher instructing in such subjects be at least at the rate of sixty dollars per month; provided, that no school district, offering instruction in such special branches shall be deprived of its right to share in the apportionment of state aid, that employs persons at a less salary per month to assist the legally qualified teachers in conducting such special work.

For Supervising Apprentices.

SECTION 172—15. 5. There is annually appropriated, beginning July 1, 1915, three thousand five hundred dollars, payable from any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for the industrial commission to carry out the provisions of sections 2377 to 2387, inclusive, of the statutes.

(c) Tax Levies.

SECTION 925q—163. 2. The common council of any such city shall have power to levy annually in addition to the above sums a tax for the following purposes and in the following amounts respectively: . . .

also for a trade school fund, a sum not exceeding three-tenths (.3) of a mill upon each dollar of the total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, in said city, subject to taxation: . . .

**For trade
schools**

also for an industrial education fund, a sum not exceeding one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of a mill upon each dollar of the total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, in said city, subject to taxation.

**For indus-
trial schools**

CHAPTER III

LAWS ON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

A.—MINORS 7 TO 14 YEARS AND 14 TO 16 YEARS NOT EMPLOYED

SECTION 439a. 1. Any person having under his control any child between the ages of seven and fourteen years, or any child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years not regularly and lawfully employed in any useful employment or service at home or elsewhere, shall cause such child to be enrolled in and to attend some public, parochial or private school regularly (regular attendance for the purpose of this statute shall be an attendance of twenty days in each school month, unless the child can furnish some legal excuse), in cities of the first class during the full period and hours of the calendar year (religious holidays excepted) that the public, parochial or private school in which such child is enrolled may be in session; in all other cities not less than eight school months; and in towns and villages not less than six school months in each year, and all children subject to the provisions of this act shall be enrolled in some public, parochial or private school within one school month after the commencement of the school term in the district in which such children reside, except that in cities of the first class such children shall be enrolled at the time of the opening of the school which they will attend (and the word "term," for the purpose of this act, shall be construed to mean the entire time that school is maintained during the school year); provided that this section shall not apply to any child not

Exceptions in proper physical or mental condition to attend school, who shall present the certificate of a reputable physician in general practice to that effect, nor to any child who lives in country districts more than two miles by the nearest traveled road from the school-house in the district where such child resides; provided that if transportation is furnished by the district this exemption as to distance shall not apply, nor shall this section apply to any child who shall have completed the course of study for the common schools of this state or the first eight grades of work as taught in state graded or other graded schools of Wisconsin, and can furnish the proper diploma, certificate, or credential showing that he has completed one of said courses of study, or its equivalent. Instruction during the required period elsewhere than at school, by a teacher or instructor selected by the person having control of such child shall be equivalent to school attendance, provided that such instruction received elsewhere than in school be at least substantially equivalent to

instruction given to children of like ages in the public, parochial or private school where such children reside. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof,

Penalty for non-attendance

be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, together with costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each offense. It shall be the duty of the district attorney and his assistants to prosecute in the name of the state all violations of the provisions of this section. Any person who shall be proceeded against under the provisions of this section may prove in defense that he is unable to compel the child under his control to attend school or to work, and he shall be thereupon discharged from liability, and such child shall be proceeded against as incorrigible, or otherwise, according to law, and in case of commitment, if the parents or person having control of such child desire it, such child shall be committed to a school or association controlled by persons of the same religious faith as such child, which is willing and able to receive and maintain it without compensation from the public treasury. When in any proceedings under this section there is any doubt as to the age of any child, a verified baptismal certificate or duly attested birth certificate shall be produced and filed in court. In case such certificates cannot be secured, upon proof of such fact, the record of age stated in the first school enrollment of such child or first school enrollment to be found shall be admissible as evidence thereof.

Prosecution

Defense

Certification of age

2. Prosecutions for violation of this section may also be brought in the juvenile court in and for the county in which such violations occur, and said court is hereby granted full and concurrent jurisdiction thereof.

Court jurisdiction

SECTION 439a—1. Any person between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, living within two miles of the school of any town, or within the corporate limits of any city or village and not physically incapacitated, who is not required by section 439a to attend some public, private or parochial school, and who is not attending a free high school or equivalent of a high school, must either attend some public, private, or parochial school, or attend for at least five hours a week for six months, or four hours a week for eight months an industrial, continuation, or commercial school, provided such school, or schools, are maintained according to the provisions of sections 553p—1 to 553p—9, inclusive, in the town, village or city in which his parents or guardians reside. This section shall apply only to persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen living in towns, villages and cities maintaining schools as provided in sections 553p—1 to 553p—9, inclusive, of the statutes.

Unemployed Minor 14 to 16 alternative

B.—CHILD LABOR MINORS 14 TO 16 YEARS

(a) School Attendance.

SECTION 1728c—1. 1. Whenever any day continuation classes, industrial school or commercial school shall be established in any town, village or city in this state for minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, working under permit as now provided by law, every such child, residing within any town, village or city in which any such school is established, shall attend such school in the daytime not less than five hours per week for eight months in each year, until such child becomes sixteen years of age, or four hours per week for ten months, as may be determined by the local board of industrial education, and every employer shall allow all minor employes over fourteen and under sixteen years of age a reduction in hours of work of not less than the number of hours the minor is by this section required to attend school.

2. The total number of hours spent by such minors at work and in the before-mentioned schools shall together not exceed the total number of hours of work for which minors over fourteen and under sixteen years of age may by law be employed, except when the minor shall attend school a greater number of hours than is required by law, in which case the total number of hours may be increased by the excess of the hours of school attendance over the minimum prescribed by law.

3. Employers shall allow the reduction in hours of work at the time when the classes which the minor is by law required to attend, are held whenever the working time and the class time coincide.

4. Any violation of this section shall be punished as is provided in the case of violation of section 1728a of the statutes.

(b) Term of employment and its Relation to School Attendance of Minors over 14 years of age.

SECTION 1728a—11. No person shall employ a minor over fourteen years of age in any city, village or town in which a public evening school or continuation school, for the industry in which the minor is to work, is maintained, unless he receives and places on file a written permit issued by the commissioner of labor, state factory inspector or any assistant factory inspector, or from the judge of a juvenile court where such child resides, authorizing the employment of the minor, as provided in section 1728b of the statutes, and certifying either to his ability to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, or that he is a regular attendant at the public evening school or continuation school.

SECTION 1728a—12. No parent, guardian or custodian shall permit a minor over fourteen years of age who has not the certificate referred to in section 1728a—11 to be employed.

Record of school attendance for employer SECTION 1728a—13. Any minor over fourteen years of age, required by section 1728a—11 to attend an evening school or continuation school, shall furnish to his employer each week during its session a record showing that he is a regular attendant at the evening school or continuation school. The employer shall file all records of attendance with the minor's permit to work, and no minor, subject to sections 1728a—11 to 1728a—17, inclusive, shall be employed unless the records of attendance or absence for valid cause during the previous week be on file.

Excused from school attendance SECTION 1728a—14. Upon presentation by a minor of a certificate signed by a registered practicing physician, showing that his physical condition, or the distance necessary to be traveled, would render the required school attendance, in addition to his daily labor, prejudicial to his health, the commissioner of labor, state factory inspector or any assistant factory inspector, may issue a permit authorizing his employment for such period as he may determine.

No excuse SECTION 1728a—15. No permit issued under section 1728a shall excuse any minor from attendance at evening school, or evening continuation school.

Penalty for violation on employer SECTION 1728a—16. Any person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of any corporation, who whether for himself or for such firm or corporation, or by himself or through agents, servants or foremen, shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of sections 1728a—11 to 1728—15, inclusive, of the statutes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Any corporation which by its agents, officers or servants shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of sections 1728a—11 to 1728—15, inclusive, shall be liable to the same penalty which may be recovered against such corporation in action for debt or assumpsit, brought before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Penalty for violation on parent SECTION 1728a—17. Any parent or guardian who suffers or permits a minor to be employed, or suffered or permitted to work in violation of sections 1728a—12 and 1728a—13 of the statutes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

(c) Permits Required.

SECTION 1728a 1. No child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall be employed, required, suffered or permitted to work at any time in any factory or workshop, store, hotel, restaurant, bakery, mercantile establishment, laundry, telegraph, telephone or public messenger service, or the delivery of any merchandise or at any gainful occupation, or employment, directly or indirectly, unless there is first obtained from the commissioner of labor, state factory inspector or any assistant factory inspector or from the judge of the county court or municipal court or from the judge of a juvenile court where such child resides, a written permit authorizing the employment of such child within such time or times as the said commissioner of labor, state factory inspector, any assistant factory

inspector, county judge, municipal judge, or judge of a juvenile court may fix; providing, that such times shall not conflict with those designated in subsection 1, of section 1728c, and that no officer herein mentioned shall have power to delegate the duty of granting permits to any subordinate officer or other person.

SECTION 1728a—3. 1. The permit required by section 1728a of the statutes shall state the name, the date and place of birth of the child, and describe the color of hair and eyes, the height and weight, and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that the papers required in subsection 2 hereof have been duly examined, approved and filed.

**Content
of permit**

2. The following evidence, records and papers shall be filed before such permit is issued:

**Necessary
evidence to
secure permit** (1) Evidence showing that such child is fourteen years of age in one of the following forms:

(a) A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate, filed as prescribed by law with the register of vital statistics, or other officer charged with the duty of recording births.

(b) A certificate of a person in charge of a public school in the state or elsewhere, having a course of not less than eight years, or of a school in the state other than a public school, having a substantially equivalent course of study of not less than eight years' duration, in which school a record of the attendance of such child has been kept, showing that such child is a graduate of such school, and that according to the records kept in such school, such child is at least fourteen years of age; or

(c) A passport or a duly attested transcript of a certificate of baptism, showing the date and place of baptism of such child.

(d) If such proof does not exist or cannot be secured as provided in subdivisions (a), (b) or (c), of subdivision (1) hereof, then such proof as may be satisfactory to the official issuing such permit may be filed in lieu thereof.

(2) A certificate of the superintendent of schools or the principal of the school last attended by the child, or in the absence of both of the aforementioned persons, a certificate of the clerk of the school board, showing that such child is more than fourteen years of age, and stating also the date of the birth of such child, and the number of years it has attended school. Such certificate shall contain the further statement that such child has attended the public school, or some other school having a substantially equivalent course, as required by law, within the twelve months next preceding the date of such certificate or next preceding the fourteenth birthday of such child; that such child is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and is familiar with the fundamental operations in arithmetic up to and including fractions, and that it has received during such one-year period, instruction in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and geography; or in lieu of such statement relative to its educational attainments, that such child has passed successfully the fifth grade in the public school, or in some school having a substantially equivalent course, or that it has attended school for at least seven years. It shall be the duty of such superintendent, principal or clerk to issue certificate upon receipt of any application in behalf of any child entitled thereto.

(3) A letter written on such regular letterhead or other business paper used by the person, stating the intention of such person, firm or corporation to employ such child, and signed by such person, firm or corporation, or by some one duly authorized by them.

Vacation employment permits SECTION 1728a. 4. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, required, permitted or suffered to work at any gainful occupation or employment at any time except that during the vacation of the public or equivalent school in the town, district, or city where any child between the ages of twelve and fourteen years resides, it may be employed in any store, office, mercantile establishment, warehouse, telegraph, telephone or public messenger service in the town, district or city where it resides and not elsewhere; provided, that it shall have first obtained a permit in the same manner and under the same conditions set forth for employment during the regular session of the school, except that for such vacation permit no proof of educational qualification shall be necessary.

C.—CHILD LABOR MINORS 16 TO 17 YEARS

SECTION 1728o—2. 1. Whenever an industrial, continuation or commercial school shall be established according to the provisions of section 553p—1 to 553p—9, inclusive, of the statutes, in any town, village or city, any minor in employment between the ages of sixteen and seventeen, residing in such town, village or city, shall attend such school in the day time not less than five hours per week for six months in each year or four hours per week for eight months, as may be determined by the local board of industrial education. Every employer shall allow all such minor employes a reduction in hours of work of not less than the number of hours the minor is by this section required to attend school. Whenever the working time and the class time coincide, such reduction in hours of work shall be allowed at the time when the classes which the minor is by law required to attend are held.

Penalty for violation 2. Any violation of this section shall be punished as is provided in the case of violation of the provisions of section 1728a of the statutes.

D.—MINORS TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, APPRENTICES

SECTION 2377. 1. The term "apprentice" shall mean any minor, sixteen years of age or over, who shall enter into any contract of service, express or implied, whereby he is to receive from or through his employer, in consideration for his services in whole or in part, instruction in any trade, craft or business.

Definition of apprentice 2. Every contract or agreement entered into by an apprentice with his employer shall be known as an indenture; such indenture shall be in writing and shall be executed in triplicate, one copy of which shall be delivered to the apprentice, one to be retained by the employer and one to be filed with the industrial commission of Wisconsin at Madison.

Definition of indenture 3. Any minor, 16 years of age or over, may, by the execution of an indenture, bind himself as hereinafter provided for a term of service not less than one year.

Term

4. Every indenture shall be signed:

- Signatures** (1) By the minor.
(2) By the father; and if the father be dead or legally incapable of giving consent or has abandoned his family, then
(3) By the mother; and if both the father and mother be dead or legally incapable of giving consent, then
(4) By the guardian of the minor, if any.
(5) If there be no parent or guardian with authority to sign, then by two justices of the peace of the county of the residence of the minor, or by a member of the industrial commission of Wisconsin or a deputy thereof.
(6) By the employer.

5. Every indenture shall contain:

- Content of indenture** (1) The names of the parties.
(2) The date of the birth of the minor.
(3) A statement of the trade, craft or business which the minor is to be taught, and the time at which the apprenticeship shall begin and end.

(4) An agreement stating the number of hours to be spent in work, and the number of hours to be spent in instruction. Until the minor reaches the age of eighteen years, his period of instruction shall be not less than five per week or the equivalent and his total number of hours of instruction and service shall not exceed fifty-five per week.

(5) An agreement as to the processes, methods or plans to be taught, and the approximate time to be spent at each process, method or plan.

(6) A statement of the compensation to be paid the apprentice.

(7) An agreement that a certificate shall be given the apprentice at the conclusion of his indenture, stating the terms of indenture.

6. The employer shall pay for the time the apprentice is receiving instruction, at the same rate per hour as for services. Attendance at school shall be certified by the teacher in charge, and failure to attend school shall subject the apprentice to a penalty of loss of compensation for three hours for every hour such apprentice shall be absent without good cause.

7. An apprentice over 18 years of age may be allowed to work overtime not to exceed thirty hours in any one month. Overtime shall be considered

Overtime all time over ten hours in any one day, and in case the hours of labor are limited in the particular craft, industry or business, and as to the particular employer, to less than ten hours, overtime shall be figured as all time in any one day in excess of such limitation. For overtime the apprentice shall receive one and one-half times the rate per hour provided in his contract for regular time.

8. If either party to an indenture shall fail to perform any of the stipulations thereof, he shall forfeit not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars, such forfeiture to be collected on complaint of the industrial commission of Wisconsin, and paid into the state treasury. Any indenture may be annulled by the industrial commission of Wisconsin upon application of either party and good cause shown.

Indenture annulled only by commission

9. It shall be the duty of the industrial commission of Wisconsin, and it shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, to investigate, ascertain, determine and fix such reasonable classifications and to issue rules and regulations, and general or special orders as shall be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of section 2377 of the statutes. Such investigations, classifications and orders, and any action, proceeding, or suit to set aside, vacate or amend any such order of said commission, or to enjoin the enforcement thereof, shall be made pursuant to the proceeding in sections 2394—41 to 2394—70, inclusive, of the statutes, which are hereby made a part hereof, so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of section 2377 of the statutes; and every order of the said industrial commission of Wisconsin shall have the same force and effect as the orders issued pursuant to said sections 2394—41 to 2394—70, inclusive, of the statutes, and the penalties therein shall apply to and be imposed for any violations of section 2377 of the statutes, excepting as to the penalties provided in subsection 8 of section 2377.

**Jurisdiction
of the
industrial
commission**

10. It shall be the duty of all school officers and public school teachers to cooperate with the industrial commission of Wisconsin and employers of apprentices to furnish, in a public school or any school supported in whole or in part by public moneys, such instruction as may be required to be given apprentices.

**School
officers to
cooperate**

11. The provisions of section 2377 shall not be construed as invalidating any contract of apprenticeship entered into before July 1, 1915.

**Contracts
now in force**

SECTION 1729s—8. 1. All minors working in an occupation for which a living-wage has been established for minors, and who shall have no trade, shall, if employed in an occupation which is a trade industry, be indentured under the provisions of sections 2377 to 2386, inclusive, of the statutes.

**Minors to be
indentured**

2. A "trade" or a "trade industry" within the meaning of this act shall be a trade or an industry involving physical labor and characterized by mechanical skill and training such as render a period of instruction reasonably necessary. The industrial commission shall investigate, determine and declare what occupations and industries are included within the phrase a "trade" or a "trade industry."

**Trade
industry
defined**

3. All minors working in an occupation for which a living-wage has been established for minors but which is not a trade industry, who have no trade, shall be subject to the same provisions as minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen as provided in section 1728c—1 of the statutes.

**Provisions
to apply**

4. The industrial commission may make exceptions to the operation of subsections 1 and 2 of this section where conditions may be made make their application unreasonable.

**Exception
may be made**

E.—ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

(a) Truant Officers.

SECTION 439b. 1. In all cities of the first class the board of education or any board having similar powers, shall appoint ten or more truant officers; in all cities of the second and third classes, such **Appointment** board shall appoint one or more truant officers, and in all cities of the fourth class the chief of police and police officers may be truant officers, whose duties it shall be to see that the provisions of this act are enforced.

2. When of his personal knowledge, or by report or complaint from any resident of the city, or by report or complaint as provided herein, a truant officer believes that any child is unlawfully and **Duties** habitually absent from school and not otherwise receiving instruction as provided in section 439a as amended, he shall immediately investigate and render all service in his power, to compel such child to attend some public, parochial or private school which the person having control of the child shall designate, or if over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, to attend school or become regularly employed at home or elsewhere, and upon failure he shall serve a written notice as required in section 4 of this act and proceed as hereinafter provided against the person having charge of such child. And in all towns and villages the sheriff of the county, his undersheriff and deputies shall be the truant officers, and it shall be the duty of all truant officers named in this section to enforce the provisions of this act as provided herein.

SECTION 439ca. Any truant officer within this state shall have power to visit factories workshops, mercantile establishments and other places **Powers** of employment in their respective localities and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to law. They may require that the age and school certificates and lists of minors who are employed in such factories, workshops, mercantile establishments and other places of employment, shall be produced for their inspection, and they shall report all cases of such illegal employment to the school authorities of their respective cities, towns, villages or districts and to the commissioner of labor, state factory inspector or any assistant factory inspector. Such truant officer shall receive no compensation from the state for performing such services.

(b) School Census.

SECTION 439cb. It shall be the duty of the school clerk of every school district, the clerks of boards of education, or other officers whose duties it is to take the school census under the law, at the time of **Three copies** taking the school census of their respective districts or cities, to make out three copies of such census reports, on blanks to be furnished by the state superintendent, and send one of such copies by mail, or otherwise to the proper superintendent on or before the fifteenth day of July of each year, and at the time of the opening of school in his district, he shall deliver, with the register, a copy of such census report to the teacher employed in said district, and if the school consists of two or more departments the copy shall be placed in the hands of the

principal. In case the district includes within its boundaries, territory lying in two or more counties it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to make out separate copies of the census reports for

Joint

districts

each part of said joint district, and forward the same to the proper superintendents; provided that in all cities having a population of 2,000 or more the clerk of the board of education or other officer, whose duty it is to take the school census shall not be required to furnish copies of the census returns to the county superintendent, city superintendent, or teachers. Said clerks of boards of education and other officers who shall have the care and custody of the school census returns, shall have their offices open at all reasonable hours, and allow and assist superintendents, teachers, and truant officers to examine and secure information from the school census reports on file in their offices, that may, in any way, aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this act. All teachers in public schools except teachers in high schools, shall at the request of the proper superintendent, while school is in session report to him. Said report shall show the name of the school and its location, the

Reports

of teachers

name and address of the teacher, the number of months school is maintained during the year, the date of opening and closing of the school, the names and ages of all children enrolled in their respective schools between the ages of seven and fourteen and fourteen and sixteen, the names and post-office addresses of the parents or other persons having control of such children, the number of the district and the name of the town, city, village and county in which said children reside, the distance such child or children reside from the schoolhouse in the district in which they live by the nearest traveled road, the number of days each such child was present and the number of days such child was absent during each month and such other reports requested by him, said reports to be made on blanks to be furnished by the county, district or state superintendent. It shall be the duty of

Clerk's duties

every school clerk, or the clerk of the board of education to deliver to the teachers in the public schools a sufficient number of blanks as described above, to supply said teachers for one school year; provided that when there shall be enrolled and in attendance at parochial or private schools, children residing in a county or counties other than the one in which the schoolhouse is located, the teachers in such parochial or private schools may make the reports hereinbefore described to the county, district or city superintendent of the county, or the city in which the children between the ages of seven and fourteen and fourteen and sixteen so attending, reside; provided further that in districts that include within their boundaries territory lying in two or more counties, or districts joint with cities having separate superintendents, it shall be the duty of the public school teachers in such joint districts to make separate reports as provided herein to the county, district or city superintendent of the county or city in which the children between the ages of seven and fourteen and fourteen and sixteen so attending reside; and provided that the teachers in cities of 2,000 population or more shall not be required to make the report required herein

except when called upon to do so by the proper county or city superintendent. All teachers of private and parochial schools shall keep a record embodying all the data enumerated in this section, and such record shall be open to the inspection of all truant officers specified in this act, at any and all reasonable times; and provided that when called upon by any truant officer, or superintendent, the teachers in private or parochial schools may furnish in writing on blanks furnished by the truant officer or superintendent the above mentioned data in regard to any child or children between the ages of seven and fourteen and fourteen and sixteen who claim, or who are claimed to be in attendance upon said school; and every teacher in a public school shall, and every teacher in a private or parochial school may promptly notify the proper truant officer of any child whose attendance is habitually irregular; provided such irregularity is not excused by any provision of this act. Any officer or teacher in a public school who shall fail or neglect to make the reports required by this section as required, or any teacher in a private or parochial school who shall fail to keep a record as required in this section shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each such failure or neglect, said forfeiture to be sued for by any voter of the district where such officer resides, or where such teacher is employed, and recovered in the same manner other forfeitures are sued for and recovered under the Wisconsin statutes; one-half of the amount of the forfeiture to be paid to the voter bringing the action and the other half to be paid into the school district treasury of the district where such offender resides.

(c) Duties of school and truancy officers.

SECTION 439cc. 1. It shall be the duty of the county, district and city superintendents, upon receiving the reports and information as provided in the preceding sections, to compare carefully the reports of attendance and enrollment, with the reports of the last school census on file in his office, and ascertain therefrom the names of all children who are not complying with the provisions of sections 439a to 439cd, inclusive, and it shall be the duty of such superintendents to report the names of such children, together with the names and addresses of the parents or those having control of such children to the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics at Madison, upon blanks furnished for that purpose, and to the proper truant officer of the county, district or city. The truant officer shall immediately upon receipt of such report, or when he obtains information of delinquencies, notify by registered mail, or by the service of notice in the same manner as provided for the service of summons in a civil case in a justice court, the parent or the person having control of such child or children, to cause such child or children to be sent to some public, parochial or private school within five days from the date notice is deposited, properly addressed in the postoffice, if notice is served by registered mail, or five days from the date of the personal service of said notice.

2. The notice shall inform the parent or other person in parental relation that the law requires that all children between the ages of seven and

**Content
of notice**

fourteen, and between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, if not regularly employed as provided by sections 1728a to 1728j, inclusive, are to be in regular attendance at some

school as provided in section 439a. It shall be the duty of all truant officers, after having given the notice hereinbefore described, to determine whether the parent or other person in parental relation has complied with the notice, and in case of failure to so comply, he shall immediately notify the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics of such failure,

**To enter
complaint**

and within three days after having knowledge of or having been notified thereof, make complaint against said parent or person in parental relation having the legal charge

and control of such child or children, before any justice of the peace in the county, where such party resides.

3. Provided, that in counties where the criminal jurisdiction of the justice of the peace has been abolished, the court or courts now having

**Prosecution
of parent**

such powers, shall have jurisdiction in cases brought under the provisions of sections 439a to 439cd, inclusive; for such refusal or neglect to send such child or children to

some school as provided in sections 439a to 439cd, inclusive; and said justice of the peace or other court shall issue a warrant on said complaint and shall proceed to hear and determine the same, in the same manner as provided by statute for other criminal cases under his jurisdiction. All

**No warrant
required to
apprehend**

truant officers or other officers having the power of truant officers shall have the power to apprehend without warrant, any child or children found violating the provisions of sections 439a to 439cd, inclusive, and cause such child

or children to be placed in some public, parochial or private school. It shall be the duty of all school officers, superintendents, teachers or other persons to render such assistance and furnish such information as they may have at their command, to aid truant officers in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 439ce. Each county and city superintendent of schools shall report to the industrial commission and to the proper truant officer within

**Truants
reported
monthly**

ten days after the close of each month, commencing with the month of October and concluding with the month of

May in each year, the name of each child residing in the county, district, or city under his supervision who during

said month has not complied with the provisions of section 439a of the statutes, and the name and post-office address of the parent or guardian of such child. If any county or city superintendent has no names of delinquent children to report for any month as provided in this section, it shall be the duty of such superintendent promptly to notify the industrial commission of that fact. It shall be the duty of each county and city superintendent of schools to require suitable monthly reports

**Notice served
by truant
officer**

from the teachers under his jurisdiction in order to assist such superintendent in preparing the aforesaid reports. Immediately upon serving the notice as provided in

sections 439b and 439cc of the statutes upon the parent or guardian of any

child, it shall be the duty of the truant officer to notify the teacher of such child of such service. The return of the child to school shall be promptly reported by the teacher to the truant officer and superintendent. It shall be the duty of each truant officer to make a report each month to the industrial commission, showing the action taken by him in the cases of delinquency reported to him by the superintendent. Blanks for reports by superintendents to the industrial commission and to the truant officer shall be furnished by the industrial commission.

Teacher reports pupil's return SECTION 439cf. Any superintendent of schools or any truant officer who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of sections 439b, 439cb 439cc, and 439ce of the statutes shall be subject to a for-

Penalty feiture of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each such offense, which on complaint of the industrial commission may be recovered against such superintendent or truant officer in an action in debt brought by the attorney-general before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 439d. The forfeiture herein provided for, when collected, shall be paid over to the proper treasurer, to be accounted for by him as money raised for school purposes in the city, town, village or district in which the person suffering the forfeiture resided at the time thereof.

Use of forfeiture SECTION 439e. It shall be the duty of all officers empowered to take the school census to ascertain the number of children between the ages of seven and thirteen years in their respective districts, the number of children between such ages who did not attend school, and, as far as possible, the cause of such failure to attend school.

(d) Responsibility of Parent or Guardian.

SECTION 439g. In all cases of refusal or neglect on the part of the parent or guardian and before attempting to enforce the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the principal or superintendent of the school within said territory to serve or cause to be served upon the parent or guardian a demand for the attendance of such child who has not been excused therefrom. Such notice shall be in writing and give the name of each child and designate the school upon which attendance is required. If the parent or guardian claims that the child should be excused for one or more of the reasons given in section 1 of this act, it shall be the duty of the principal or superintendent of such school to make immediate investigation of the matter and to place his findings in the case in writing. If after such investigation the child is found eligible to attend such school and the parent or guardian shall fail or refuse to comply therewith within ten days after service of a written notice to such effect, then and in such case the principal or superintendent of said school shall make complaint against such parent or guardian as required by law.

Notice to be served SECTION 439h. Any parent or guardian failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars or by imprisonment in

the county jail not less than five days or more than thirty days, and in case of conviction for a second or any subsequent offense shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

(e) Prosecutions.

SECTION 439i. It shall be the duty of the district attorney of the county in which such offense is committed to prosecute all actions arising under the provisions of this act when such complaint is made by the superintendent or principal of the school. It is likewise made the duty of sheriffs, constables and peace officers in the state to take cognizance of this act and assist principals and superintendents in carrying out its provisions.

Authority of the Commission.

SECTION 1728d. 1. It shall be the duty of the industrial commission to enforce all the provisions of the statutes regulating or relative to child labor, and to prosecute violations of the same before any justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction in this state. It shall be the duty of the said industrial commission and truant officers, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable times, and as often as possible, all places covered by sections 1728a to 1728j, inclusive. The industrial commission, for the purpose of the enforcement of sections 1728a to 1728j, inclusive, shall have the power of truant officers to enforce all legal requirements relating to school attendance.

2. The justices of the peace in the various counties of the state of Wisconsin shall have criminal jurisdiction of actions brought for violations of all statutes regulating or relative to child labor, notwithstanding any statute depriving such justices of the peace in any county of such jurisdiction. Nothing contained herein, however, shall deprive the municipal courts and other courts of record of concurrent jurisdiction, nor shall anything contained herein be construed to give justices of the peace in cities of the first class jurisdiction of such actions.

SECTION 2394—52. It shall also be the duty of the industrial commission, and it shall have power, jurisdiction and authority:

(1) [Does not relate to industrial education.]

(2) To administer and enforce, so far as not otherwise provided for in the statutes, the laws relating to child labor, laundries, stores, employment of females, licensed occupations, *school attendance*, bakeries, employment offices, intelligence offices and bureaus, manufacture of cigars, sweatshops, corn shredders, wood-sawing machines, fire escapes and means of egress from buildings, scaffolds, hoists, ladders and other matters relating to the erection, repair, alteration or painting of buildings and structures, and all other laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employments and places of employment and frequenters of places of employment.

CHAPTER IV

LAWS RELATED TO THE LAWS ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

A.—STATE SUPERINTENDENT AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

SECTION 166. He* shall have general supervision over the common schools of the state, and it shall be his duty:

(1), (2), (3) [Do not relate to industrial education.]

(4) To endeavor to arouse an intelligent interest among the people of the state in the general subject of industrial and commercial education, including manual training, agriculture and domestic science, and to awaken and educate public sentiment for the suitable introduction of these subjects into the public schools, and to make such inspection and investigation as may be necessary for the intelligent supervision of the work therein.

SECTION 553p—2. 1. The state superintendent of education shall appoint an assistant in the department of public instruction to be known as the assistant for industrial education. He shall with the advice, consent and direction of the state superintendent of education have general supervision over the public industrial schools and over all public evening schools, continuation schools and commercial schools created under sections 553p—1 to 553p—15, inclusive. The laws relating to agricultural schools and the Platteville mining trade school shall remain unaffected by said sections.

2. [Repealed by 1913c. 772s. 115.]

3. The state superintendent of education shall have in addition to the assistant for industrial education such other assistants as he shall deem necessary for work in the same general field.

B.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

SECTION 1494j. 1. The board of regents of the university are directed to carry on educational extension and correspondence teaching.

C.—SPECIAL USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

SECTION 435e. 1. Boards of school directors in cities of the first, second or third class are hereby authorized to establish and maintain for children and adult persons, in the school buildings and on the school grounds, under the custody and management of such boards, evening schools, vacation schools, reading rooms, library stations, debating clubs, gymnasiums, public playgrounds, public baths and similar activities, and accommodations to be determined by such boards, without charge to the residents of

*The state superintendent.

such cities; also to co-operate with commissioners of boards having the custody and management in such cities of public parks, libraries, museums and public buildings and grounds of whatever sort, and by making arrangements satisfactory to such boards of school directors, and such commissioners or boards controlling other public buildings and grounds, to provide the equipment, supervision, instruction and oversight necessary to carry on public educational and recreational activities, as described in this section, in buildings and upon grounds in the custody and under the management of such commissioners or boards having charge of public parks, libraries, museums or public buildings and grounds of whatever sort in such cities of the first, second or third class.

2. If any board of school directors shall neglect or refuse to proceed as authorized in this section, the question of their action as herein authorized shall upon petition to that effect by not less than ten per cent of the number of voters voting at the last school or other election in such city, be submitted to the electors of the school district at the next election of any sort held therein, and if a majority of the votes cast upon such proposition shall be in favor thereof, then the board of school directors shall proceed to undertake and organize this work as authorized in this section.

3. Boards of school directors in cities of the first, second or third class shall report to the common council of such cities at or before the first meeting of such common council in September of each year, the amount of money required for the next fiscal year for the support of the aforementioned activities of a similar nature which may have been previously determined upon by such boards of school directors, and it shall be the duty of such common council to levy and collect a tax upon all the property, subject to taxation in said city, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected by law, which shall be equal to the amount of money so required for such purposes by the said board of school directors as provided in this section; provided, that the tax so levied upon each dollar of the assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, in said city, subject to taxation, shall not in any one year exceed two-tenths mill for the purpose of the activities hereinbefore mentioned in this section, and other similar activities which may have been determined upon by such board of school directors of each city. The said tax shall not be used or appropriated, directly or indirectly, for any other purpose than that provided in this section.

4. All moneys received by or raised in such city for the aforementioned purpose shall be paid over to the city treasurer, to be disbursed by him on orders of such board of school directors in such city, countersigned by the comptroller in the same manner that other funds at the disposal of such board of school directors in such city are disbursed by them. But the tax provided for in this section shall not be levied or collected, nor shall the board of school directors, as provided in this section, have authority to require the levy and collection of such tax, until after the question of the levy and collection of such tax shall have been submitted to the qualified school electors, of such city at some regular or special election, and shall have been favorably voted

upon by a majority of those voting upon such question at such election. The question as to the levy and collection of such special tax shall be submitted to the voters in the usual manner upon request of the board of school directors in such city, or the question of the levy of such tax shall be submitted upon a petition to that effect, signed by not less than ten per cent of the number of voters voting at the last school election, held previously in such city.

5. After the question of the levy and collection of such special tax has been submitted to and approved by the voters as provided in this section,

Annually collected the authority shall remain, and such tax shall be levied and collected annually until such time as the voters of the school district of such city shall, by majority vote, order the discontinuance of the levy and collection of such tax. The question of the discontinuance of the levy and collection of such tax shall be submitted to the voters in the same manner and under the same conditions as the proposition to authorize the levy and collection of the said tax.

6. The board of school directors in any city covered by this section, is also empowered to receive and expend for the purposes of this section any sums of money appropriated and turned over to them by the common council of such city for such purposes; and the common council of such city shall have authority to appropriate and turn over to the board of school directors of the school district of such city any reasonable sums of money which the said common council may desire to appropriate out of the general fund of such city and turn over to the said board of school directors for the purposes herein set forth.

SECTION 515a. The board of school directors of any school district or the board of education of any city is authorized and empowered to provide for employment of competent persons to deliver lectures on the natural sciences, on historical, literary, or other educational subjects, in the public school buildings, in public library buildings or in other suitable places of said district or city, and to particularly provide for the further education of the adult persons of such community.

SECTION 515b. The said board of education shall have power to purchase the books, stationery, charts and other things necessary and expedient to successfully conduct said lectures and may designate some person who shall have the management and control of such lectures.

SECTION 515c. No admission fee shall be charged and at least one school building or public library building shall be designated by said board of education for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; and said lectures shall be delivered in such school or library building between the first day of October and the thirty-first day of March in each year, which lectures shall be advertised in a newspaper published in said city at least one week in advance of the delivery thereof.

SECTION 515d. The board of education is hereby authorized, previous to the first day of September in each year, to meet and provide the necessary appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 515a, 515b, and 515c.

D.—TRADE SCHOOLS

SECTION 926—22. Any city in the state of Wisconsin or any school district having within its limits a city desiring to establish, conduct and maintain a school or schools for the purpose of giving practical instruction in the useful trades to young men having attained the age of fourteen years and young women having attained the age of fourteen years, as a part of the public school system of such city, is empowered to do so by complying with the provisions of sections 926—23 to 926—30, inclusive, statutes of 1898.

SECTION 926—23. Such trade school or schools shall be under the supervision and control of the school boards of the respective cities or school districts in which they may be located.

SECTION 926—24. The school board of every such city or school district is given full power and authority to establish, take over and maintain a trade school or schools, equip the same with proper machinery and tools, employ a competent instructor or instructors, and give practical instruction in one or more of the common trades. Such a trade school shall not be maintained, however, unless there be an average enrollment of at least thirty scholars.

SECTION 926—25. Whenever any school board shall have established or taken over an established trade school, such school board may prepare the courses of study, employ instructors, purchase all machinery, tools and supplies, purchase or lease suitable grounds or buildings for the use of such school and exercise the same authority over such school which it now has over the schools under its charge.

SECTION 926—26. Whenever any school board shall have established or taken over an already established trade school or schools, it may appoint an advisory committee to be known as the committee on trade schools, consisting of five citizens not members of the school board, each of whom is experienced in one or more of the trades to be taught in the school or schools, to assist in the administration of the trade school or schools located in that city, which committee shall be appointed by the president of such school board with the approval of the majority of the board. Such committee shall have authority, subject to the approval and ratification of the school board, to prepare courses of study, employ or dismiss instructors, purchase machinery, tools and supplies, and purchase or rent suitable grounds or buildings for the use of such trade schools. When any such committee on trade schools is appointed, two of its original members shall be appointed for the term of one year, two for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years, and thereafter, as the terms of these members so appointed expire, their successors shall be appointed each for the term of three years. In case of any vacancy during the term of any member of said committee, said school board shall fill such vacancy by appointment for such unexpired term.

SECTION 926—27. Students attending any such trade school may be required to pay for all material consumed by them in their work in such school at cost prices or in lieu thereof the school board may establish a fixed sum to be paid by each student in each

course which sum shall be sufficient to cover, as nearly as may be, the cost of the material to be consumed in such course; any manufactured articles made in such school may be disposed of at the discretion of the school board, and the proceeds shall be paid into the trade school fund.

SECTION 926—28. Whenever any such school board shall have decided to establish a trade school or schools, or to take over one already established, under the provisions of sections 926—22 to 926—30, inclusive, of the statutes, a tax, not exceeding three-tenths of a mill upon the dollar on the total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, of such city, subject to taxation, shall be levied, upon the requisition of the school board, as other school taxes are levied in such city; the fund derived from such taxation shall be known as the "trade school fund," shall be used in establishing and maintaining a trade school or trade schools in such city, shall not be delivered or used for any other purpose whatsoever, and may be disposed of and disbursed by the school board of such city in the same manner and pursuant to the same regulations governing the disposition and disbursement of regular school funds by such boards.

SECTION 926—29. Any school board desiring to avail itself of the provisions of this act, may, before the trade school fund herein provided for becomes available, establish, take over, equip and maintain a trade school or schools out of the regular school funds which may be at the disposal of such school board, provided, however, that all moneys used for these purposes out of the regular school funds shall be refunded within three years from the trade school fund.

SECTION 926—30. 1. When the school board of any city of the second, third or fourth class, or the school board of any school district having within its limits such a city, shall determine to establish, take over, conduct or maintain such trade school, it shall publish notice of its intention so to do with a copy of the resolution or order expressing such determination once each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in said school district and shall take no further steps in said matter until the expiration of thirty days from the date of the first publication.

2. If within such thirty days there shall be filed with the clerk of such city a petition signed by a number of electors of the school district equal to twenty per centum of the number of votes cast in said city at the last municipal election praying that the question of the establishment, taking over, conduct and maintenance of such trade school shall be submitted to the vote of the electors of such school district, the city clerk shall at the earliest opportunity lay such petition before the common council. The common council shall thereupon at its next regular meeting by resolution or ordinance direct the city clerk to call a special election for the purpose of submitting such question to the electors of such city and school district.

3. Such election shall be noticed and conducted and canvassed in accordance with the provisions of section 943, of the statutes. All electors within the territory constituting such school district, qualified to vote at any election pertaining to school district matters shall be entitled to vote.

4. If any of said school districts shall be beyond the limits of such city, the city clerk shall immediately upon the passage of the resolution or ordinance by the city council ordering such election, transmit a copy thereof to the clerk of the town or towns of which such territory is constituted. The clerk or clerks of said towns shall thereupon cause a notice of such election to be given and such election to be held and canvassed as provided in section 943.

Adjoining districts

5. If a majority of the ballots cast in such school district shall be in favor of the establishment, taking over, conducting or maintenance of such trade school, then such board shall proceed as heretofore provided to establish, take over, conduct and maintain such trade school. But if a majority shall vote against such proposition to establish, take over, conduct and maintain a trade school, the board shall take no further steps towards such end.

Result of election

6. If no petition to submit such proposition to establish, take over or maintain a trade school to the vote of the electors shall be filed with the city clerk within thirty days after the first publication of the notice of the determination of the school board to take such action, then such school board may proceed as hereinbefore provided without submitting such proposition to the electors of the district.

If petition not made

E.—CITY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

SECTION 490m. Any city may establish a technical school or college as a part of its public school system, provided the resolution establishing such school or college shall be submitted to the electors of such city in substantially the same manner as provided in section 490 in the case of high schools and the resolution so submitted be adopted. The resolution shall provide for the organization of such school or college and may confer the management and control on the existing school board or on a special board created thereby. The resolution may be amended or repealed by a resolution submitted and adopted in the same manner as above provided.

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